# PATENTAPPLICATION

## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of	)	
	:	Examiner: C. Shosho
Katsuhiko TAKAHASHI, et al.	)	
	:	Group Art Unit: 1714
Application No.: 09/672,769	)	
	:	
Filed: September 29, 2000	)	ma to action
•	:	SN 10 2000
For: Aqueous ink	>	Esto enter
Composition for Ink jet.	=	Alizoz
ink cartridge, recording	)	115105
unit, ink jet recording	:	<b>n</b> -
apparatus, and ink jet	>	RECEIVED
recording method	;	CIVED
		AUG 0 5 2002
Director, the Commissioner for Patents		TO 4 700
Weshington, D.C. 20231		TC 1700

## DECLATION UNDER 87 C.F.P. §1.192 OF YUTAKA KURABAYASHI

Siz:

I, YUTAKA KURABAYASHI, residing at 23-62, Kumegawa cho

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Kurabayak: Achomo, Higashi Murayama-shi, Tokyo, Japan, hereby declare and state a

follows:

1. I am one of the co-inventors of the above-captioned patent

application ("the present application") and am familiar with its prosecution, including the Office Action mailed on May 1, 2002.

2. I graduated from Toboku University in March 1986, receiving a Ph. D. Degree in the field of Photo Chemistry.

Yatoka Zwebeyashi

- I have been employed by Canon Kabushiki Kaisha since April,
   1986, and have been engaged in the development of ink-jet ink since October
   1, 1991.
- 4. I conducted an experiment using two different ink-jet inks Cinks A, and B), with the purpose of demonstrating that ink prepared using Ursa (Ink B), in accordance with the disclosure of U.S. Patent No. 6,031,019 Cintautini et al.), does not exhibit the superior level of stability during long-turm storage that is achieved by the inks of the present invention (Ink A) prepared using Ethylono Ursa. The results of the experiment were as fallows.

### Experiment

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For the purpose of this experiment, carbon black containing cationic resin particles and cationic self-dispersing carbon black particles were prepared in accordance with Example 2, found at page 51, line 3, through page 52. Ins 10 of the specification as originally filed.

Inks A and B were prepared having the following components.

#### Ink A

Carbon black containing cationic roain particles (using 10 ml of an aqueous dispersion, as prepared in Example 2)	2.0 parts
Cationic self-dispersing carbon black particles as prepared in Example 2	4.6 parts
Glycerol	5.0 parts
Ethylene Urea	10.0 parts
Ion exchanged water	79.0 parts

Ink B

Carbon black containing cationic resin particles (using 10 ml of an aqueous dispersion, as prepared in Example 2)	2,0 parts
Cationic self-dispersing carbon black particles as prepared in Example 2	4.0 parts
Glycerol	5.0 parts
Urea	10.0 parts
Ion exchanged water	79.0 parts

Fifty milliliter samples of each ink were placed in separate 100 ml fluoring resin vessels, and kept in an incubator at 60 °C for one month, at which time the condition of the ink was visually observed. I observed that Ink B had separated into a black sediment layer and a clear supernatural.

showing disruption of dispersion state of the colorant encapsulating resin particles and cationic self-dispersing carbon black particles. No such phase separation was observed with Ink A. Ink jet recording could not be carried out with Ihk B due to the disruption of the dispersion state. On the other hand, after storage, when Ink A was charged in an ink cartridge for black ink. and ink jet recording was performed using an ink-jet printer S600 (Canon), steady printing was achieved with Ink A.

The above experimental results show the unexpected superiority of Ink A (containing Ethylene Urea) to Ink B (containing Urea), in terms of storage stability.

I further declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed by me to be true; and further that these statoments were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of any patent that might issue on the above identified application.

YUTAKA KURABAYASHI
2002